

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1775.

THE

[NUMBER 1695]

NEW-YORK  
OR,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

JOURNAL;  
THE  
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSEMBLY OF BREADS published the 3d April 1775.

Flour at 16/- per cwt.

A WHITE Loaf of French Flours to weigh

10 lb. 12 oz. for a Cwt.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 6/- per Bushel

Flour 16/- per Cwt

Flour Bread 12/- per Cwt

West-India Rum 3/- per Gallon, Mery & Property

New-England do. 2/- per Gallon per Doz.

Molasses & Sugars 6/- per Bushel

Beet Wax 2/- per Cwt

Single Robin's Egg 2/- per Dozen

Indians Corn per Bushel 3/-

W. L. 1/- per Cwt

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and

Setting, till Thursday next.

High-Water 10/- per Cwt

Monday 5 10 before 7 W.

Friday 4 11 6 34 7

Saturday 5 12 6 34 7

Sunday 6 1 6 34 7

Monday 7 2 6 33 7

Tuesday 8 3 6 33 7

Wednesday 9 4 6 33 7

Page 12 Hours 24 Min. the 29th.

ALL persons that have any demands against

the estate of John Totten, deceased, by

mortgage, bond, note, or book debt, or any other

wise; are desired immediately to render their ac-

counts to us.

LOVINA TOTTEN, Executrix.

REBECCA BROOK, Executrix.

JEREMIAH COOPER, Executor.

Fishkill, Dutchess County. 947

A Constitutional

POST-OFFICE,

In new bpt., at J. M. & J. Printing-Office, in Water-

Street, near the Coffee House, New-York

WEEKLY Letters are received in, and carefully kept of

WEEKLY by Riders who may be de-

puted upon for the faithful Performance of Duty,

and Execution of the most important Truths that

Business may require, as none but Men of Property

and approved Characters, will be employed.

The Posts for Philadelphia and the South Western

Colonies, set out about 9 o'Clock every Monday

and Thursday Morning, proceed that Day, thro' the

Towns of Newark, Elizabeth Town, Jersey, Wood-

bridge, Hoboken Town, Pitcairn, and Middletown,

to Princeton, where they meet and Exchange Posts

with the Posts from Philadelphia, who pass thro'

Frankfort, Bristol, Trenton, and Middletown. These

Posts the next Day (Tuesday) return with the

Mails to the above Office in New-York, and to Mr.

Bradford's, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia,

From whence other Posts set out for the Westward

and Eastward at the usual Times. Those from New-

York for the Eastward, set out about 9 o'Clock on

Monday, about Noon on Thursday, and return to

New York with the Eastern Mails, on Wednesdays

and Saturdays.

The Rates of Postage for the present, are the

same that they used to be under the unconstitutional

P. O. Office, and accounts are carefully kept of

all the Mails received for Letters, as well as ex-

changed on Riders &c. That when Rates and Rules

are settled by Riders who may be de-

puted upon for the faithful Performance of Duty,

and Execution of the most important Truths that

Business may require, as none but Men of Property

and approved Characters, will be employed,

The Subtender having at all Times, acted con-

fidentially, and to the utmost of his Power, in Sup-

port of the English Constitution, and the Rights

and Liberties of his Countrymen, the Inhabitants

of the British American Colonies, especially as a

Prisoner, regardless of his own Personal Safety or Pri-

uate Advantage; and having always, both by Speech

and Publication from his Press, openly, fully, and

plainly denied the Right of the British Parliament

to tax, or make Laws to bind Americans, in any

Case whatsoever, without their own Free Consent;

and done his utmost to stimulate his Countrymen,

with whom he is determined to live & die free, to af-

ford their Rights, against the Encroachments

and unjust Claims of Great Britain, and every

other Power. And as he has, by this Conduct,

assured the Displeasure of many Men in Power,

and been a very great sufferer,—the greatest he

hath, in this Country—by the Stoppage and Ob-

struction given to the Circulation of his News-

Papers by the Post Office, which has long been an

Engine in the Hand of the British Ministry, to pro-

mote their Schemes of enslaving the Colonies, and

destroying the English Constitution; (the very In-

stitution and Existence of this Colony, afforded the

Ministry, one of the most plausible Arguments in

their favor that pretended Right to tax the Colonies,

and was a Precedent of their admission of that

Right, and of the exercise of it.) And at the Co-

loures are, as lengthened to defend their Rights,

and in particular to weet the Post Office from the

tyrannical Bands which have long held, and

put it on a Constitutional Footing; and many Con-

ventions among the most hearty and able Friends to

America, in this and the neighbouring Colonies,

both in and out of the Continental Congress, hav-

ing encouraged the Subtender to hope, that they

thick him a proper person to hold the Office of Post

Matter in this Colony, with the Duties of which he

is well acquainted, and will favour his Application

for the same; He humbly requests the Favour, Com-

mandance and Assistance of the Honourable Conven-

tions of Deputies for this Colony, in his Appoint-

ment to the said Office, the Duties of which it will

be his constant Care to discharge with Fidelity,

and to general Satisfaction, ever present the Peo-

ple's interests, and judicious to dispose them.

JOHN HOLT.



To be SOLD,  
FIVE Years Time of an indentured Ser-  
vant, by Trade a Weaver.  
Inquire of the Printer. 958

DAVID WOOLHAUPTER  
INSTRUMENT MAKER,  
In Fair Street, opposite St. Paul's Church,

New York,  
MAKES & SELLS all sorts of DRUMS and  
DRILLS—Drums made of Mahogany, carved  
Maple, and Beech wood, in the best and neatest  
manner; and has now a quantity ready made for  
Sale—He also makes Clarinets, Martsches, German  
and common Flutes, and all sorts of Instruments, &c.

low, and altogether Clay Land; if the  
Season is good they generally have great  
Crops, but if they have too much, or too  
little rain, they must have supplies from  
Abroad, or starve themselves; this the Peo-  
ple here are sensible of, and are trying all  
the Methods they can to obtain present Sup-  
plies from the Southern Governments, as  
they have no Intelligence how Canada may  
be stocked at present. Would it not be sur-  
prising to see Men breathing out Slaughter  
and Death at the Americans, petitioning  
the Continental Congress to supply them  
with Bread and Flour, and pleading their  
not joining with the Poor Men in the Peti-  
tion above mentioned, as a Reason why the  
Prayer of their Petition should be granted; yet  
such I expect will be the Case if the Ca-  
nada Market fails them, and the Govern-  
ments to the Southward are vigilant to  
watch the Motions of those Vessels which  
make Excursion to obtain Bread and Flour  
by definitive Evacuation, many of which I ex-  
pect will soon make the Experiment; How-  
ever, Gentlemen, though I have already  
been drawn to a greater length than I at  
first intended, I must in faithfulness to sev-  
eral Gentlemen, beg your Indulgence a  
little longer; Messrs. Robert and Benjamin  
Jenkins, have at all Times publicly declared  
their fixed Determination to do nothing to  
the Prejudice of the American Cause. Mr.  
Robert Bully is also our steadfast Friend, and  
I doubt not but we have many more in this  
Town and Island; but as I never saw this  
Island till a few Days past, I cannot give  
you their Names. I am, Gentlemen, with  
Sentiments of Esteem, your and our Coun-  
try's Friend, and humble Servant,

DAVID STEWART.

NEW-YORK, June 29.  
Copy of a Letter sent to the Committee in  
this City.

GENTLEMEN,  
AS Liberty is the Blessing and ought to  
be the Care of all Men, I need no  
other Apology for this Letter than to ac-  
quaint you, I am an American, of New-  
bury Port, New England: On my Arrival  
here the 19th instant from the Mediterranean,  
I was informed of the Care you had  
taken with regard to the Exportation of  
Bread and Flour to this Island, especially  
in the Infancy of Capt. Taverner, Com-  
mander of a Ship belonging to Isaac and  
Benjamin Lester, of Foul, in England, and  
loaded by T. Backe, of New York; which  
Letters are notably Enemis to American  
Liberty, as appears by the Petition of the  
Town of Pool, for an exclusive Right to the  
Fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland, &c.  
of which Petition I am informed they were  
principle Promoters, the Contents of which  
you have undoubtedly seen. I am able to  
inform you, that notwithstanding your Care  
relative to said Ship, she arrived the 2d  
instant at Trinity, in this Island; and the  
Necessities of the People here, for Bread  
and Flour are so great, that I doubt not  
you will have Numbers of Vessels on your  
Coast, under various Pretexts, to get Bread  
and Flour to supply them; they are now at  
their Wits End to find Means to acquire  
the Necessaries of Life, yet such is their in-  
veterate Enmity against the Americans, that  
they cannot help breathing out their  
Malice at every Opportunity where their  
Interest is not immediately affected. Last Sa-  
turday a Schooner arrived here belonging to  
Salem, in New England, from a Fishing  
Voyage; the Merchants immediately sent  
the Crier through the Town, to notify a  
Meeting at Seven that Evening, which was  
adjourned to Sunday, to consult on the  
Matter: It seems they were in some hopes  
to get some hold of her, from some Acts of  
Parliament relative to the Regulation of the  
Fishery in this Island; but finding their Ex-  
pectations fail them, that they could not get  
her seized, nor prevent an Entry, they  
scattered their Forces, seized upon and sent  
her to Sea, and what is more surprising to  
me is (if I am rightly informed) that upon  
an Order from the Judge of the Admiralty, and  
that after her being admitted to a legal Entry in  
the Custom House. This, Gentlemen, is the  
Breach they breathe, and this Conduct is  
but the overflowing of that inveterate En-  
mity they have imbibed at the Americans,  
for their defending that Constitution by  
which the Throne is established, and the  
Rights of the People secured; I say the Over-  
flowing, because they cannot live with-  
out you, and are under the greatest Obliga-  
tions to keep their Enmity smother'd as  
much as possible. If they are denied Bread  
and Flour from the Southern Governments,  
the Newfoundland Fishery must break up; Canada is too uncertain to de-  
pend on for any Supplies,—that Country, with which I am well acquainted, is mostly

said: And further this Deponent saith, in  
order to impress upon the said Andrew Ta-  
verner's mind, the Necessity of going straight  
way to Falmouth, or some other Part in  
Great Britain, he this Deponent reminded  
him of the Solemnity of the Oath, he the  
said Taverner had taken, and also furnished  
him with a Copy of the same; and was  
greatly surprised upon hearing the General  
Committee for this City and County, had  
received Intelligence that the said Taverner  
was arrived at the Land. And further saith

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THEOPHILACT BACHE.

Sworn the 23d of June, 1775.  
before me D. MATHEWS.

Kingston, June 6, 1775.

Horse, several Companies of Light Infantry, Rangers, and Riflemen, in the whole about 2000, marched out to the Commons, and, having joined in Brigade, were reviewed by General Washington, who is appointed Commander in Chief of all the North American Forces by the Honourable Continental Congress, when they went through the Manual Exercise, Drills, and Manoeuvres, with great Dexterity and Exactness.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, June 6.  
ASSOCIATION.

*Unanimously agreed to, in the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, on Saturday the 3d of June, 1775.*

**T**his against this Continent, by the British troops, in the bloody scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston—the increase of arbitrary impositions from a wicked and despotic ministry, and the dread of insidious insurrections in the Colonies, are causes sufficient to drive an oppressed people to the use of arms: We therefore, the subscribers, inhabitants of South Carolina, holding ourselves bound, by that most sacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens towards an injured country, and thoroughly convinced, that, under our present distressed circumstances, we shall be justified before God and Man, in resisting forces by force; DO UNITE ourselves, under every tie of religion and of honour, and associate, as a band in her defence, against every foe:—

Heretofore, the company shall cause him to be apprehended—and upon proof of the fact, committed to safe custody, till the next sitting of the committee, who shall deal with him as prudence shall direct.]

A military spirit pervades all ranks of people here at present. Several new companies are now forming, and we hear, more in contemplation. The militia companies, hitherto no ways remarkable for adroitness in their evolutions, seem to vie with each other in perfecting themselves in the Manual Exercise.

JUNE 13. One regiment of horse and two

of foot, are immediately to be raised by order of the Provincial Congress; the militia will very shortly be on a most respectable footing; and such is the ardour for perfection in martial discipline, that many gentlemen of the first consequence in this town, as well as the community, regularly turn out to drill both morning and evening; even the boys form themselves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

*We are requested to publish the following.*

MY LORD,

I BEG the favour of your Lordship to lay before his Majesty the peculiar embarrassment of my present situation.

Your Lordship is no stranger to the conduct which I have observed in the unhappy disputes with our American Colonies.

The King is too just and too generous not to believe, that the votes I have given in Parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conscience. Whether I have erred or not, the course of future events must determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of such duplicity, as to be any way concerned in entailing those measures of which I have so publicly and solemnly expressed my disapprobation, I should ill deserve what I am most ambitious of obtaining, who shall refuse to subscribe this Association.

Subscribed by every Member present, on

the 4th day of June, 1775.

Certified by HARRY LAWRENCE, President, Charlotte-Town, Mecklenburg County, May 31, 1775.

This day the Committee of this County met, and passed the following Resolves:

**W**HEREAS by an Address presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament, in February last, the American colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive, that all laws and commissions confirmed by, or derived from the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil constitution of those colonies, for the present, wholly suspended. To provide in some degree, for the exigencies of this country, in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following Resolves, viz.

I. That all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown, to be exercised in those colonies, are null and void, and the constitution of each particular colony wholly suspended.

II. That the Provincial Congress of each province, under the direction of the great Continental Congress, is invested with all legislative and executive powers within their respective provinces; and that no other legislative or executive power, does, or can exist, at this time, in any of those colonies.

III. As all former laws are now suspended in this province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary, for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county, until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.

IV. That the inhabitants of this county do meet on certain day appointed by this Committee, and having formed themselves into nine companies, (to wit) eight in the county, and one in the town of Charlotte, do choose a Colonel and other military officers, who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice, and independent of the Crown of Great Britain, and former constitution of this province.

Then follows a number of resolves, for the preservation of peace, and the administration of justice; in order to which, proper persons are to be chosen, empowered to hear and determine all matters of controversy, or in cases of felony, to commit persons convicted, to close confinement; and to answer all the purposes of regular government, till that shall be settled by the grand Congress. Provision is likewise made for the collection of taxes, to be paid into the hands of the committee, appointment of collectors, removable at the pleasure of their constituents, and to indemnify them for the money paid to the committee. The 16th resolve is, "That whatever person shall hereafter receive a commission from the Crown, or attempt to exercise any such commission heretofore received, shall be deemed an enemy to his country; and upon information to the Captain of the company in which

he resides, the company shall cause him to be apprehended—and upon proof of the fact, committed to safe custody, till the next sitting of the committee, who shall deal with him as prudence shall direct.]

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sounges my half pay, from the date hereof. At the same time I beg leave to assure your Lordship, that whenever it shall please his Majesty to call me forth to any honourable service against the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his just rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous summons with more zeal and alacrity than myself; but the present measures seem to me so absolutely subversive of the rights and liberties of every individual subject, so destructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately so ruinous to his

Majesty's own person, dignity and family, that I think myself obliged in conscience as a citizen, Englishman, and soldier of a free state, to exert my utmost to defeat them. I most devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his Majesty into measures more consonant to his interest and honour, and more conducive to the happiness and glory of his people.

I am, my Lord,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES LEE.

To the Right Honourable LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON, his Majesty's Secretary at War.

The following extracts from a Sermon preached by the late President Davies, to Capt. O'Conor's Independent Company of Volunteers, in Hanover County, in Virginia, Aug. 17, 1755, we hope will be agreeable to our readers, not only because it contains sentiments suitable to the present time, but because it contains something which we hope will prove propitious to the success of the Commander in Chief of the American Army.

**A** God well knew what a world of degenerate, ambitious and revengeful creatures this is; as he knew that innocence could not be protected, and liberty secured, nor the lives of mankind preserved from the lawless hands of ambition, avarice and tyranny without the use of the sword; and as he knew this would be the only method to preserve mankind from universal slavery. He has formed some men for this dreadful work, and fitted them with a martial spirit and a glorious love of danger. Such a spirit, though most pernicious when unguided by the rules of justice, and benevolence to mankind, is a public blessing when rightly directed. Such a spirit, under God, has often mortified the influence of tyrants, checked the encroachments of arbitrary power, and delivered enslaved and ruined nations. It is as necessary in its place, for our subsistence in such a world as this, as any of the gentler geniuses among mankind, and it is derived from the same original.

"Our Continent is like to become the seat of war, and we have no other way of defending our rights and privileges than by the sword. And has God been pleased to diffuse some sparks of this martial fire throughout our country? I hope he has. And may I not produce you, my brethren, who are engaged in this expedition, as instances of it? Well, cherish it as a sacred, heaven-born fire, and let the sparks done to your country administer fuel to it, and kindle it in those breasts where it has been hitherto smothered."

\* As a remarkable instance (says our author) of this, I may point out to the public that heroic youth COLONEL WASHINGTON, whom I cannot but hope providence hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country.

Artillery Company.

**A** considerable number of inhabitants have proposed to form a Company of Artillery, under the command of Captain Anthony Rutgers, to be composed only of such persons who have steadfastly shewn their attachment to the cause of American Liberty. Such of our fellow citizens as incline to serve in this company, are invited to attend at a general meeting thereof, at Capt. Doran's, on next Tuesday evening, to determine upon such articles as may be judged necessary for the regulation and discipline of the company.

New York, June 29, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

New York, June 29, 1775.  
**R**UN away from the subscriber, a German servant lad Friday, an indentured servant woman, who arrived here in the beginning of March, named JOHN HENDRICK REESE, a baker by trade, about 23 years old: He speaks bad English, is about five feet high, and has straight black hair: Has on and took with him a long blue coat, lined cotton jacket, two pair of striped stockings, two English hats, one red and the other about half worn, red check shirt, and two white shirts; new shoes with plain plated buckles, and a pair of nankeen breeches. It is supposed he is gone off with a woman who has a husband in Pensacola; her name is Mary Arnold, but goes by the name of Mary Newbergh, her maiden name, she is a noted whore; they will perhaps pass for man and wife; She is a tall woman, about 46 years of age, black eyes and hair, and likely built. Whoever takes her up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's garrisons that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

CHRISTIAN VAN PHULL,  
Baker, in Partition Street,

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO, MORROW,

At the Merchant's COFFEE HOUSE,

With peremptory SOLD,

A valuable NEGRO BOY, about 15 years of age,

capable of all kinds of work, faithful and honest.

New York, 28th June, 1775.

95 8

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Abraham Kroncky and John Smith, indentured servants in custody of the sheriff of the city and counties of New-York and Albany, bearing two of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, intituled, an act for the relief of indentured servants within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons; that they the said indentured servants have presented their petitions to the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and Thomas Jones Esq; two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New-York; which petitions, together with their accounts and inventories annexed to the same, are agreeable to the directions of said act, filed with the clerk of the said court, for the inspection of the creditors aforesaid; and the indentured servants do hereby notify their said creditors, that they intend to apply to said Judges on Monday the 31st July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the chief Justices chamber, situated in Smith street, of said city, for their discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said act.

ABRAHAM DURYEE

Has to sell very cheap, at his House in Queen Street, opposite the Fly market, the following Merchandise viz.

WHITE Lead ground in Oyl,

powder'd into Spanish brown ground in

oyl, powder'd iron, spruce yellow ground, powder'd

disto, Red lead, Naples yellow, Venetian, Pillar

blue, Rose pink, for red lake, holly yellow, white

and brown Varnish 8-10 to 10-12 to 12-14 to 14-16

to 16-18 to 18-20 to 20-22 to 22-24 to 24-26 to 26-28 to 28-30 to 30-32 to 32-34 to 34-36 to 36-38 to 38-40 to 40-42 to 42-44 to 44-46 to 46-48 to 48-50 to 50-52 to 52-54 to 54-56 to 56-58 to 58-60 to 60-62 to 62-64 to 64-66 to 66-68 to 68-70 to 70-72 to 72-74 to 74-76 to 76-78 to 78-80 to 80-82 to 82-84 to 84-86 to 86-88 to 88-90 to 90-92 to 92-94 to 94-96 to 96-98 to 98-100 to 100-102 to 102-104 to 104-106 to 106-108 to 108-110 to 110-112 to 112-114 to 114-116 to 116-118 to 118-120 to 120-122 to 122-124 to 124-126 to 126-128 to 128-130 to 130-132 to 132-134 to 134-136 to 136-138 to 138-140 to 140-142 to 142-144 to 144-146 to 146-148 to 148-150 to 150-152 to 152-154 to 154-156 to 156-158 to 158-160 to 160-162 to 162-164 to 164-166 to 166-168 to 168-170 to 170-172 to 172-174 to 174-176 to 176-178 to 178-180 to 180-182 to 182-184 to 184-186 to 186-188 to 188-190 to 190-192 to 192-194 to 194-196 to 196-198 to 198-200 to 200-202 to 202-204 to 204-206 to 206-208 to 208-210 to 210-212 to 212-214 to 214-216 to 216-218 to 218-220 to 220-222 to 222-224 to 224-226 to 226-228 to 228-230 to 230-232 to 232-234 to 234-236 to 236-238 to 238-240 to 240-242 to 242-244 to 244-246 to 246-248 to 248-250 to 250-252 to 252-254 to 254-256 to 256-258 to 258-260 to 260-262 to 262-264 to 264-266 to 266-268 to 268-270 to 270-272 to 272-274 to 274-276 to 276-278 to 278-280 to 280-282 to 282-284 to 284-286 to 286-288 to 288-290 to 290-292 to 292-294 to 294-296 to 296-298 to 298-300 to 300-302 to 302-304 to 304-306 to 306-308 to 308-310 to 310-312 to 312-314 to 314-316 to 316-318 to 318-320 to 320-322 to 322-324 to 324-326 to 326-328 to 328-330 to 330-332 to 332-334 to 334-336 to 336-338 to 338-340 to 340-342 to 342

CHARLESTOWN. May 26.

The General Committee, having been applied to by Capt Heslop, of the Brigantine Hannah, lately arrived from Liverpool, with about 800 Bushels of Salt, for Permission to cast the said Cargo of Salt over board into Hog Island Creek, as if it was only common Belfast and not Merohandise, after having duly considered every Circumstance, and being fully satisfied that the said Cargo was shipped at Liverpool as Merchandise, with an Intent to put the American Association at Defiance, and putting the Virtue of the Inhabitants of this Colony to the Test, have resolved, That it was their Opinion, that the said Cargo "ought to be forthwith sent back;" and we bear that Capt. Heslop, finding too late the Effect of his Owner's Folly and Presumption, is preparing to return to Liverpool with their full Cargo.

It is said that other Vessels are expected from Liverpool with Cargoes of Salt, with a determined Purpose of contravening the American Association: These may save themselves from Trouble and Expence, by taking the Advice of any Pilot who may happen to board them upon the Coast, to tack about and steer at E. N. E. or any other Course from this Continent.

NEW-YORK. June 29.  
The Address of the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Generalissimo of all the Forces raised, and to be raised, in the Confederate Colonies of America.

May it please your Excellency,

AT a time when the most loyal of his Majesty's subjects, from a regard to the laws and constitution, by which he sits on the throne, feel themselves reduced to the unhappy necessity of taking up arms, to defend their dearest rights and privileges; while we deplore the calamities of this divided Empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a Gentleman, from whose abilities and virtue, we are taught to expect both security and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy Generals, immediately under your Command, we have the most flattering hopes of success, in the glorious struggle for American Liberty, and the fullest assurances that whenever this important contest shall be decided, by that fondest wish of each American soul, an accommodation with our Mother Country, you will cheerfully resign the important Deposit, committed into your hands, and re-assume the Character of our worthiest Citizen.

By Order,  
P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, President.  
June 26th, 1775.

His EXCELLENCE's Answer.  
Gentlemen,

AT the same time that wish you; I deplore the unhappy necessity of such an appointment, as that with which I am now honoured, I cannot but feel sentiments of the highest gratitude, for this affecting instance of distinction and regard.

May your warmest wishes be realized in the success of America, at this important and interesting period; and be assured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues and myself, will be equally extended to the re-establishment of peace and harmony, between the Mother Country and these Colonies:—As to the fatal, but necessary operations of War—when we assumed the Soldier, we did not lay aside the Citizen, and we shall most sincerely rejoice with you, in that happy hour, when the establishment of American Liberty, on the most firm and solid foundations, shall enable us to return to our private stations, in the bosom of a free, peaceful, and happy Country.

G. WASHINGTON.  
June 26th, 1775.

[The following account of the engagement between the Provincials and Regulars on Saturday the 19th inst. is taken from two accounts that have been published, the one in the Cambridge paper of the 22d instant, the other in a hand bill in 1771 city, as copy of a letter from Mr. Isaac Lathrop, one of the Provincial Congress at Waterford, dated there the 22d instant. The particulars taken from the latter of these accounts are included in brackets, thus.]

CAMBRIGE, June 22.  
Last Friday night a detachment of our army began an entrenchment on an eminence below Bunker's hill, about a mile to the northward of the centre of Charles-Town, [Breed's hill, half a mile from the ferry, their entrenching tools not coming up in season, it was about 12 o'clock before they began their works; at day light, they were discovered from Boston] the enemy appeared to be much alarmed, and immediately began a heavy cannonading, from a battery on Cop's Hill Boston, several floating batteries, and the ships in the harbour, these however [did but little execution, though our intrenchments were very far from being finished] our people continued to carry on their works till ten o'clock, when they dis-

covered a large body of the enemy [or 3000 men, under the command of Gen. How] crossing Charles's river from Boston. They landed [at the back of the hill], at a point of land about a mile eastward of our intrenchments, immediately disposed their army for an attack, previous to which they set fire to Charles Town, with design, it is supposed, to attack us under cover of the smoke, the wind being favourable for such a design. On the other side their army was extended northward towards Mifflin river, with an apparent view of surrounding us within the works, and cutting off any assistance, or relief. They were, however, in some measure counteracted, and obliged to draw their army into closer order. The enemy came up with great seeming resolution, towards our lines, our men in the trenches sustained the attack of a very numerous musketry and artillery with great bravery, preserving their fire till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement ensued. The fire from our lines was very heavy and made a terrible slaughter among the enemy, who were obliged twice to give way, tho' many of their officers stood in the rear, with swords pointed at their backs to urge them on, and prevent their retreat. Our men kept up a continual fire upon them for an hour with incredible execution.

After sustaining for about two hours, as heavy a fire as ever was known, and having expended all their ammunition, being overpowered with numbers, our brave little army [consisting of only 500 men at most—probably this should be 1500]—were obliged to quit their intrenchments, which were flanked by the enemy, and attacked with fixed bayonets, cutlasses, and hand grenades; about sunset we retreated to a small distance over Charles-Town neck.

The town of Charles Town supposed to contain about 300 dwelling houses, great numbers of which were large and elegant, besides 150, or 200 other buildings, is now a wretched heap of rubbish, and almost entirely laid in ashes by the barbarity and wanton cruelty of that internal villain and traitor, Thomas Gage. [I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and small arms, the conflagration of Charles Town, the wagons and litters with wounded men torsing to the hospital here, and the screaming of expresses to and fro, such a scene was exhibited, as I pray Almighty God I may never again behold.]

The brave Dr. Warren was killed, stripped and buried in the entrenchments.] Our loss, from the best information I can obtain, does not exceed 50 killed, and about 20 or 30 are prisoners. The other account says, [The number of our killed is not certainly known, by the best accounts I can obtain, it will not much exceed 50, and the wounded short of 100. Several credible persons have since made their escape from Boston, and say that upwards of 1400 of the enemy were killed and wounded, with 84 officers, and that 28 of our men were made prisoners, and that the enemy had buried 41—All agree the enemy's killed and wounded, exceeds 1000.]

Saturday last departed this Life after a short illness, in the 33d Year of her Age, Mrs. Hester Hendricks, wife of Mr. Uriah Hendricks, of this City. Merchant: She has left a sorrowful Husband and 8 small Children, to bewail the irreparable Loss of an affectionate Wife, and a tender Mother.

Saturday Evening last an Express arrived here from Albany, with Advice, that the Cagneway Indians of Canada, had actually taken up the Hatchet; and 'tis supposed they intend to act against the Colonies.

The Ship Juliana, Capt. Montgomery, arrived at Sandy Hook last Saturday Night, from London, in which Vessel his Excellency Governor Tryon, came Passenger. He landed at 8 o'clock on Sunday Evening, and was conducted to the House of the Hon. Hugh Wallace, Esq; attended by a great Number of the Inhabitants of this City.

On Sunday arrived here from Philadelphia, in their Way for the Camp at Boston, his Excellency General Washington, appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congress Commander in Chief of all the Provincial Troops in North America, attended by the Generals Lee and Schuyler: They were escorted by a Party of Light Horse:—The General landed at the Seat of Col. Lippincott about 4 o'clock on Sunday Afternoon, from whence they were conducted by 9 Companies of Foot, in their Uniforms, and a great Number of the principal Inhabitants of this City.

Whereas it has been reported, that goods were imported in the Packet to this place, contrary to the Association of the Continental Congress.—The Committee having made proper enquiry, do certify to the public, that Henry Jeffreys, commander of the Lord Hyde Packet, has given full satisfaction, that no goods have been imported in his vessel this voyage, either on his own account or the account of any other person whatever.

A letter dated in Roxbury June 22, from Col. — gives much the same account of the action of the 19th, that we have in the two foregoing accounts—and that "by the returns, it appears that our loss was 58 killed and missing, and about 90 wounded, and that the killed and wounded of the regulars were 990 among whom were 70 officers, including the majors Pitcairn and Sherriff, and one general officer."

"Last night some of our Indians killed 3 of their guards and took a watch and 30 dollars. Yesterday our advanced party at Dorchester fired into a boat that was sounding, and killed 4 on which they went off. Capt. Coit had 20 of his men wounded, 2 dangerously. We are fortifying here, and hope to give them a warm reception when they come out—we expect another visit on the arrival of the forces which they daily expect. Col. W. of Saybrooke, says, that at the time our people left the ground we had much the better of the enemy, and only retired for want of powder.

Yesterday arrived Major General Wooster, with the Connecticut Troops under his Command.

Extract of a printed half sheet of the proceedings of Honourable Provincial Congress of the Colony of New Jersey, dated at Trenton, the 3d of June instant, which came to hand too late for this paper, viz.

THAT the cruel and arbitrary measures of the British Parliament and Ministry, to enslave the American Colonies, having made it necessary to arm and discipline the inhabitants, in defence of their rights and freedom, and that persons in whom they can confide, should be chosen to command in the militia, it is recommended and advised, that one or more companies, consisting of 80 men, (aged from 16 to 50) each, be formed in each Township or Corporation. That each of these companies, meet and choose from among themselves, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 1 Ensign which officers, of each company, shall choose their Sergeants, Corporals and drummers. That each Captain provide a muster roll, which every one, at enlisting is to subscribe, and according as the proper officers shall direct, meet, for improvement in military discipline, the whole companies at least once a month, and at a general muster, or review of the whole regiment, as often as the field officers shall appoint. Each person enlisted, to be equipped as soon as possible, with arms, ammunition, &c.

Companies already formed, to be continued, and completed.

That in the present dangerous state of public affairs, as the usual resources of government appear to be insufficient, a fund extraordinary, be provided for the use of the Province, of £10,000 proclamation money, to be immediately raised, of which, the proportions of the several counties are to be as follows, viz.

Bergen	£. 664	8 0	For raising this
Essex	742	18 0	money, persons
Middlesex	872	6 8	to be appointed
Somerset	904	2 0	by the Commit-
Monmouth	1069	2 8	tee in each
Morris	723	8 0	town; all cer-
Sussex	593	5 4	tainities, to be
Hunterdon	1363	16 8	rated & less than
Burlington	1071	13 4	by the act of Af-
Gloucester	763	2 8	fembly for set-
Salem	679	12 0	ting the quo-
Cumberland	385	6 8	ta's of taxes for
Cape May	166	18 0	each county;
			and lands, and
			£. 10,000 0 0 other articles,

to be as that act directs.

The persons appointed for this service, to meet together on the first Monday in July next, at the places appointed by law, for the meeting of assemblies, where the rates for the quotas of each county, are to be settled and adjusted, and delivered at or before the first of August next, to be collected by, and paid to the persons appointed by Committees of the towns or counties, who are to pay the money to the county Committees, to be by them disposed of, according to their discretion, to answer the public exigencies. The minutes, as true copies, were signed, William Patterson, Secretary.

[The following are the resolves mentioned in our last, which, at the time they were received, were left out for want of room, and were afterwards forgot.]

Mr. H. O. T.  
Please to insert the following in your Journal.

Newtown, Fairfield County, and Colony of Connecticut, April 12, 1775.

WHEREAS a considerable number of the inhabitants of this town have in a public meeting passed certain resolves, in opposition to the resolves of the Continental Congress, (which have since been published in Mr. Rivington's paper) we have thought it expedient in some suitable way to make known our minds, also respecting those matters: And therefore having subscribed the following resolves, desire they may be printed, with the several names affixed.

We the subscribers do sincerely profess ourselves to be liege subjects of King George III. But from the best acquaintance with

public affairs, that we have been able to attain, cannot but be deeply apprehensive, that several acts passed by the late British Parliament, relative to North America, are of a very unconstitutional and oppressive nature, in their tendency, directly subversive of those precious rights and privileges to which the Colonies have an indubitable claim, which acts therefore are of a very alarming nature; and not being able to conceive but that the measures come into, and recommended by the late Continental Congress at Philadelphia, are very consistent with our firm loyalty to our King, and in the main wisely calculated to obtain redress of said public grievances;—We do therefore hereby signify our willingness and purpose to be compliant in our several nations, with the Resolves of said Congress.

Newtown, Fairfield County, Feb 13, 1775.

Richard Fairman, John Botsford, Abram Bennett, David Judson, John Chandler, Amos Botsford, Caleb Baldwin, jun. Gideon Botsford, Joseph Smith, jun. Ephraim Sherman, Amos Northrop, Ichabod Fairman, Abraham Bennett, jun. David Curtis, Jabez Botsford, Joseph Botsford, Silas Hubbel, Abel Baldwin, Elijah Botsford, Henry Falkman, Gideon Botsford, jun. Abraham Botsford, Jonathan Northrop, Aaron Gregory, Clement Botsford, Richard Smith, Ebenezer Smith, Matthew Curtis, jun. Benjamin Dunning, Eli Dunning, Abijah Dunning, Philo Dunning, Henry Peck, Jared Dunning, Samuel Brown, Gideon Dunning, James Sanford, Job Bunnell, David Jackson, Gerlach Jackson, Ephraim Jackson, Silas Dunning, David Jackson, jun. Richard Fairman, jun. Joshua Northrop, Enos Northrop, Daniel Jackson, Thomas Brooks, Joshua Hatch, Joseph Wheeler, Nathaniel Little, Nathaniel Briscoe, Joel Bassett, Amos Smith, Nathan Burritt, Joseph Smith, Thomas Bennett, Eleazer Burritt, Asa Cogswell, James Faigchild, Henry Wood, George Terrell, Fitch Kimball, John Bassett, William Wright, Josiah Beardice, Nathaniel Cada, Joseph Gunn, Matthew Baldwin, Silas Faigchild, Amos Burritt.

To the Sons of LIBERTY in the Colony of New York, &c.

I have seen an advertisement by Mr. John Brown, offering a reward for apprehending Major Israel Stoddard, said to be runaway from Pittsfield, &c. As I am personally acquainted with said Stoddard, beg leave to inform you that his description is right, and his character perhaps truly given: I trust he is not a friend to the doings of the Continental Congress; but from the natural impetuosity of his make, he chatters a great deal, without thinking or caring what he says, or how it is received. As to his correspondence with General Gage, and knowing the day when war was to be commenced with the Americans I am morally certain it is a perfect mistake. He had been obnoxious, and his house assaulted many months since, which terrified his poor wife to such a degree, as to bring on her, travelling pangs, cost the life of her child, and her own but just saved. She has been ever since in very weak and distressed circumstances, and by advice and command of her Physicians, he set out to ride with her, for the recovery of her health, as soon as the season in any measure permitted, which was the only occasion of his running away, as it is called. I have only to ask of my dear brethren, the friends of liberty, (whose measures I ardently approve, and to the utmost of my power ever have, and will promote,) that if he should be taken, his innocent wife, who is with him, may be treated with great tenderness and humanity, for her own, and the sake of many of her friends, who are among the warmest & friends of the Continental Congress, and their cruelly oppressed Country.

My Name is with the Printer.

Hartford, May 29th, 1775.

We hear that 3 men of war and 16 sail of transports, with British troops on board, are now lying at Sandy Hook; these are part of the troops which at their embarkation were destined for New-York. Since their arrival here, we are told Gen. Gage has ordered them to Boston—But if so, we know not why their departure is delayed. Some suppose that Gen. Haldimand, who arrived about a week ago, came here to take the command of these troops.—We are told they are unwilling to go to Boston.

Morris County Meadow Township, June 6.

RUN-AWAY from the Sub-  
former an indentured servant man, named John Ogden, a Weaver by trade; he is now about 5 feet 10 inches high, about forty nine years of age, and has short grey hair; it is supposed he is in search of a school, as he has talked that way some time. Whoever takes up said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber, or fees him in any of his Master's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Three Pounds. Tolls money, and all reasonable charges paid by me.  
JOHN CHILDS.  
95 99.

## POETS CORNER.

The publication of the following lines has been delayed by various accidents.

On the death of a young Lady, who departed this life the 9th June, 1775.

Great Heav'n commands, she willingly obeys,  
And leaves these decay and malignant shades :—  
Sweet nymph ! most beauteous flow'r of all the field !  
She's now cut down, and to the earth convey'd,  
Where all her racy beauty mouldering lies :—  
Not so, the virtue of her mind, for these  
Attend her to the realms of light and bliss,  
Where she in rivers bathes, of endless joy,  
Full recompence for all her troubles here,  
Delicious fruit of early blooming virtue !  
Methinks I see her robd in heav'nly garb,  
And looking to us from her bright abode,  
Bawie to follow her example ; and  
By shunning all the gilded baits of vice,  
Thro' grace, secure ourselves a resting place,  
And habitation in the heaven's above :—  
Blest spirit ! May we pass our mortal voyage  
Thro' life, so clearing the rocks and shoals,  
That we may reach in safety, that fair haven,  
Where winds, and storms, and tempests are not  
known,

While the enlivening sun of righteousness,  
Displays unutterable scenes of joy ;  
There may we, in sweet union with thee,  
Praise the great author of our happiness,  
Repose not, parent, for thy tender child,  
Rest upon her change, and be prid' n'd ;  
Breaks, mourn not, for the departed friend,  
Who's left to you, is her eternal guide ;  
All you, her friends, why thus deplore her death ?  
Can fight, or tears, or agonizing groans,  
Repose so long ? Still not return ?  
But you may find her at her native home,  
And there in transport meet, to part no more.

Just published, and now selling by  
WILLIAM GREEN,  
Bookseller opposite Mr. Robert Gaunt, in Maiden Lane.

This Volume Octavo in neat Binding, Price  
Twenty Shillings, Pennsylvania Current.

POLITICAL  
DISQUISITIONS ;  
Or, an ENQUIRY into public Errors, Defects, and Abuses ;

Illustrated by and established upon facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern : Calculated to draw the timely attention of Government and People to a due consideration of the necessities, and the means of reforming those Errors, Defects, and Abuses ; of refining the Constitution, and saving the State.

By J. BURGH GENTLEMAN ;  
Author of the Dignity of Human Nature, and other Works.

After meeting of our duty to the Gods, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our Country. For our Country is, as it were, a secondary God, and the first and greatest Parent—it is to be honored by Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all things, the Gods only excepted.—And if our Country perishes, it is as impossible to save an individual, as to prefer one of the fingers of a mortified hand.

MEMORANDUM. Subscribers who have in the country, are requested to send for their Books.

To the ENCOURAGERS of this WORK.  
SINCE the Proprietary printing an American Edition of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS, was last before the public, the Author, in London, has published another Volume, being the third and last, with complete 110 pages to the whole ; which is the completion of this very useful and interesting Work, a peculiarly necessary, at this time, for all the friends of Constitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans.—To accommodate these Gentlemen with complete Sets who were pleased to encourage this edition by Subscriptions.—The Publishers, ROBERT TELL of Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Front-street, Philadelphia, are determined to print this third and last Volume, at the same price to Subscribers with each of the other Volumes, viz. Two Shillings, Pennsylvania currency ; although the English Edition, in three Volumes, is sold at Forty two Shillings.

N.B. Those Gentlemen who intend to honour the Work with their Subscriptions, are requested to favour the Publishers with their names ; a list of which will be printed in the third and last Volume ; because the price of the three Volumes (to New Subscribers) will then be advanced to Thirty-five Shillings.

## FURRS.

Thomas Andrew Hoog,  
In the Broad-way, upper to John Van Cortlandt,  
Esq.

## HAS FOR SALE,

A parcel of

Meats,

Dress,

Bever

and

Other.

Skins.

Likewise a neat collection of dry goods, which he sells on the most reasonable terms, being determined not to raise his prices.—He has also genuine Flannel, either by the dozen, or single hoods.

1600 50

77—

GLOCKS,  
MADE, MENDED, and CLEANED, by  
WILLIAM PEARSON,  
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,  
At the Dial, in HANOVER-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

WHO likewise repairs Watches at a very moderate price, and will warrant their performance a twelve month.

He likewise teaches vocal music, and the harpsichord in the newest taste, and most approved method, at a reasonable price.

Tunes harpsichord, spinet, &c. by the year.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who choose to favour him with their commands, may depend he will exert his utmost abilities, in both branches.

77 A large commodious cellar to let.

## Lately IMPORTED and to be SOLD,

ALL the Materials and complete Apparatus of a MILL for BATTERING and ROLLING of COPPER, which will likewise answer for an IRON WORK : Also the IRON MATERIALS for erecting two AIR FURNACES for SMELTING and REFINING either COPPER, LEAD, or IRON.—For Particulars, and Terms of Sale, inquire of

JOHN H. CRUGER.

A PERSON who is in every respect qualified, offers his service to any Gentleman, or set of Gentlemen in the country, to take charge of their youth ; and instruct them, after the most approv'd methods, in every essential branch of a complete English education.

As he can produce the most satisfactory testimonies of his ability and moral character, a general substance is expected.

Apply by letter, or otherwise, to G. D. at the Printer's.

93 6

New-York, North Castle, May the 25, 1775.

I THE subscriber being now in actual confinement in my own house, do hereby notify my creditors of my intention to present a petition to the General Assembly, of this colony, at their next meeting, for the benefit of an insolvent act ; and to be discharged from my debts, agreeable to what law they shall be pleased to make in my favour.

93 6

IGNATIUS OGDEN

To all those Gentlemen above Albany, and elsewhere, who have for four years past received their news papers by the Albany post rider.

I SHOULD not at this instant address myself to you in this sort were it not that I am now diffi-

ulties from the post office, and of course receive no pay there ; and, I have, at the desire of several Gentlemen continued riding,—but fading it will bring me in debt, unless I am paid punctually for the news papers, both old score and new. Those are therefore to request of all, to make immediate payment, either to the Printers, Rider, or the Stages where they are left, as they desire to receive their papers. All persons who want to send letters by the post to New-York, are desired to leave them at the widow Vernon's, at the King's Arms in Albany, where all letters will be received and given out, until times are settled ; and in New-York, at the house of Joel Holmes, at the north river, near the Ferry stain. He rides on the well sides of Hudson's river, and is every one's very humble servant, if well paid for it.

OLD ALBANY POST.

N.B. Four shillings a year for postage of each news paper.

## LANDS

To be SOLD for half price.

WHEREAS the north wind has blew up such a storm, that I foretold I shall soon be drove on the shore of eternity, and being desirous to settle all my affairs myself, and save trouble my friends, who perhaps will have enough to do with their own, I therefore propose to sell for half price, the following places, one Farm situated in New-Marlborough Precinct, in Ulster county, containing 150 acres of land ; a good new frame house, 5 rooms and a fire place, a fine young orchard of about 100 trees ; it is well meadow'd and timber'd, a fitable place for any tradesman, or trader, as the house stands at the meeting of four public roads, about two miles from Hudson's river. One other farm of about 100 acres, near the Walkill, about as much from Newburgh landing. There are on said land a good new block house, and some clear'd land. It is good plough land, of a rich soil. One other place about 4 miles from Hudson's river, in New-Marlborough Precinct, containing some acres, a small house on it, and some cleared land. Another farm not far from the same place, containing 100 acres, with a good new house on it, and a considerable part cleared and fenced. The whole excellent plough and meadow land, not one acre of waste, or bad land on the whole. For further particulars, inquire of

New-Marlborough, STEPHEN CASE.

June 15th, 1775.

93 6

MERVIN PERRY,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER,

Living between the Fly-market and Bowling Alley, in the house that George James Ritter lately moved out of opposite William Poole's Printer, means and repairs, in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rates.

MUSICAL, repeating, quarterly chime, and common wood stocks ; repeating, horizontal, skeleton, transverse skeletons ; Days of the month, and common watches. He has to sell, a seated mahogany regulator, upon a construction different from the common clock.

He wants an ingenious lad an apprentice, that can be well recommended, where he will have an opportunity of learning to make movements, and to fit them, being the requisite and necessary branches to make the complete workman.

Sold Perry returns his thanks to the public, and in particular to his friends in town and country, for their past favours and esteem, and hopes to have a continuance of their favours, as they may depend upon having their work done masterly, cheap, and with dispatch.

93 6

New-York, June 6, 1775.

YESTERDAY morning Run away from the subscriber, living in N. Y. C., a German servant man, named HENRY HARNES, about 28 years of age, a sugar baker by trade, pretends to be a French baker, and say's he understands French very well, and was imported in Capt. Achard from London, about three months ago.—He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, fair complexion, and black eyes ; had on when he abforbed, a brown curled white, paupader cloth coat, waistcoat, and breeches, with yellow metal buttons, in imitation of sprigges ; a white waistcoat, a worked orange cap, and several other cloths :—Wherever Run away, in any of his Majesty's Gool, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and all necessary charges paid by

JOHN VAN CORTLANDT.

93 6

A large commodious cellar to let.

77—

93 6

WILLIAM THORNE,

TAYLOR and SHOP-KEEPER,

18 removed from Smith's Fly Hanover-square,

the next door to Jacob Walton's Esq; takes

this method to inform his friends, customers, and

the public in general, that he has for sale the fol-

lowing articles suitable for the summer season, viz.

Supreme broad cloths, white damask, blue Dam-

ask of various stripes, black satins, satinettes, na-

bbec, black breeches patterns ; white and brown

buckram, dowlas and Irish lace, with trimmings,

etc. He will undertake to make middle sized men's

clothes at the undermentioned prices, New-York

ware.

A plain suit superfine cloth

£. 10 12

Diets half trimmed ditto, — 9 10

Diets full dress ditto, — 10 10

A coat and waistcoat superfine cloth

6 12

A single coat superfine cloth

5 0

A thick frieze and waistcoat

4 0

A pair of half superfine worsted breeches

2 12

A pair of fine white jean breeches

4 0

A plain suit of livery, all cloth

6 10

A fustian frock and waistcoat lined

3 4

Gentlemen who choose to employ him may de-

pend on having their clothes done in the gentlest

manner.

N.B. Last Saturday night, between the hours

of 7 and 8 o'clock, was stolen off his shop window,

by some evil minded persons unknown, viz.

2 pieces yellow strip'd Damask, 35

yd. value

— £. 12 0

2 pieces dowlas, fine

— 3 12

2 pieces white buckram

— 2 12

2 pieces patterned jean for waistcoat

— 2 12

2 remeant thickets

— 0 12

2 remeant breeches

# S U P P L E M E N T

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1695.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29

1775.

By his Excellency.

The Hon. THOMAS GAGE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majestys Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the infatuated Multitude, who having suffered themselves to be conducted by certain well-known Incendiaries and Traitors, in a fatal Prodigy of Crimes, against the Constitutional Authority of the State, have at length proceeded to avowed Rebellion; and the good Efforts which were exerted to arise from the Patience andlenity of the Kings Government, have been often frustrated, and are now rendered hopeless, by the Influence of the same evil Constitution; it only remains for those who are intrusted with supreme Rule, as well for the Punishment of the guilty, as the Protection of the well-affected, to prove they do not bear the Sword in vain:

The Infringements which have been committed upon the most sacred Rights of the Crown and People of Great Britain, are too many to enumerate on one Side, and are all too atrocious to be pititated on the other. All unjudged People, who have been Witnesses of the late Transactions, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, will find upon a transient Review, Marks of Premeditation and Conspiracy that would justify the Punishment of Chastisement: And even those who are least acquainted with Facts, cannot fail to receive a just Impression of their enormity, in Proportion as they discover the Arts and Ability by which they have been falsified or concealed. The Authors of the present unnatural Revolt, never daring to trust their Cause or their Actions, to the Judgment of an impartial Public, or even to the dispassionate Reflection of their Followers, have uniformly placed their chief Confidence in the Suppression of Truth: And while indefatigable and shameless Pains have been taken to obstruct every Appeal to the real Interest of the People of America; the grossest Forgeries, Calumnies, and Abusives that exasperated human Understanding, have been imposed upon their Credulity. The Press, that distinguishes Appendix of public Liberty, and, when fairly and impartially employed its best Support, has been invariably prostituted to the most contrary Purposes: The animated Language of ancient and virtuous Times, calculated to vindicate and promote the just Rights, and Interest of Mankind, have been applied to countenance the most abandoned Violation of those sacred Blessings; and not only from the bigoted Priests, but from the popular Harrangues of the Times, Men have been taught to depend upon Activity in Treason, for the Security of their Persons, and Properties; till to complete the horrid Profanation of Terms, and of Ideas, the Name of God, has been introduced in the Pulpits to excite and justify Devastation and Massacre.

The Minds of Men having been thus gradually prepared for the worst Extremities, a Number of armed Persons, to the Amount of many Thousands, assembled on the 19th of April last, and from behind Walls, and lurking Holes, attacked a Detachment of the Kings Troops who not expecting so to commence an Act of Phreny, unprepared for Vengeance, and willing to decline it, made use of their Arms only in their own Defence. Since that Period the Rebels, deriving Confidence from Impunity, have added Insult to Outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the Kings Ships and Subjects, with Cannon and small Arms, have possessed the Roads, and other Communications by which the Town of Boston was supplied with Provisions; and with a preposterous parade of Military Arrangement, they affect to hold the Army besieged; while Part of their Body make daily and indiscriminate invasions upon private Property, and with a Wantonness of Cruelty ever incident to lawless Thumlt, carry Depredation and Distress wherever they turn their Steps. The Actions of the 19th of April are of such Notoriety, as must belie all Attempts to contradict them, and the Flames of Buildings, and other Property from the Islands, and adja-

cent Islands, Iniquity and Scandal in a most abominable and revolting degree, and the most execrable Calumny, and the most impudent and impudent Assertion of the Subject.

It is but of late that Measures have been taken to restrain the most impudent and impudent Assertion of the Subject.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses.

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming state of the colony into your consideration, and providing remedies against the evils which are increasing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, because as the declarations of the King and Parliament, contained in the joint address of the Lords and Commons on the 7th of February last, and his Majestys answer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well founded grievances properly represented, will meet with that attention and regard which are so justly due to them; so likewise the resolution of the House of Commons, which followed on the 27th of the same month, will, I trust, have the effect of removing the jealousy which has been the principal source of disquiet and uneasiness in the minds of the people: Therefore I entertain the strongest hopes that nothing will remain, after a full consideration of the nature and tendency of that resolution, to prevent your seriously exerting yourselves to bring the disputes which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the step already taken by the House of Commons must be considered as a benevolent, tender, and, I hope, auspicious advance on the part of the parent state.

It must now be manifest to all dispassionate people that the Parliament, the high and supreme legislature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts so inconsistent with the wisdom and public virtue which have ever distinguished that august body, of oppressing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the interest of one at the expense of another part of their fellow subjects, have only been extending their care, that the whole, in consideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges, and advantages, should be obliged, according to their abilities and creation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens necessary for the support of their civil government, and for the common defence, which the subjects of the same state cannot, with any justice, or consistent with their own welfare, refuse to grant; the principle of which, having never, I believe, been denied by the People of his Majestys dominions of Virginia, I hope you will think it reasonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

No specific sum is demanded of you for these purposes that (as I think obviously appears) your justice and liberality may be left to their full scope, and that your gift, if you should be induced to offer any, may be, in the completest manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means you are willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the state, burthens to which the mother country hath cheerfully submitted to secure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy: And I am warranted to say, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourselves, without Parliament's taxing the subjects of Great Britain on the same occasion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you shall think necessary to observe for your security in that particular can be disapproved of.

And I can likewise assure you, that if you should judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of justice, equity, and moderation in your proposals, which actuated the House of Commons in their resolution, declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you; such a compliance on your part will be considered by his Majestys not only as a testimony of your reverence for Parliament, but also as a mark of your duty and attachment to your Sovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and prosperity of his subjects in every part of his dominions.

Thos. Gage.  
By his Excellency's Command,  
Thos. ELUSSER, Secy.

6 O D Save the KING.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 1.  
This day the General Assembly of this colony met, pursuant to the Governor's proclamation.

The Speech of his Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl of Dunmore, his Majestys Lieutenant and Governor-General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, to the General Assembly, convened at the capitol, in the City of Williamsburg, on Thursday the 1st of June, 1775.

PO  
The publication

On the death

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To the ENQUIRER

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